

PROCEEDINGS

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OF

THE STATE

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION,

HELD AT

***HARRISBURG, PA.,***

**FEBRUARY 26TH AND 27TH, 1867.**



PHILADELPHIA :

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1867.

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Revised by the Committee on Publication appointed by the  
Convention.

JAMES BLACK,  
WILLIAM A. DUFF, } Committee.  
JOHN C. MAGUIGAN, }

*Philadelphia*, 1867.

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# CALL

FOR A

## STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

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***Arm! Arm! to the Rescue!***

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INTEMPERANCE is running away with the nation. It is estimated that *sixty thousand* die annually, *one hundred thousand* go to prison, *one hundred thousand* to the almshouse, *five hundred murders* and *four hundred suicides* are committed every year, through this fell appetite for strong drink. What a fearful record of crime and death! What untold misery, disorder and discord, woe and weeping, attendant upon such a record!

Earth has no ambition that is not engulfed by it, nor hope that is not blasted; no tie that is not broken; no sanctuary that is not invaded; no friend, kinsman, brother, wife or child, that is not forgotten; and no fibre of human agony which is not wrung. God has created no mind that can *safely* challenge combat with the appetite.

How would he be esteemed a benefactor who should deliver a sinking nation from *famine, pestilence, or the sword*? But here is an evil that surpasses either in the comprehensiveness of its devastations--destroys more lives, produces more misery, consumes more substance, and ruins *soul* as well as *body*--an evil that is constantly at work, while they are but occasional visitors; and instead of wearing itself out as they do, or of growing weak with age, this giant of Intemperance but grows the stronger and more active, spreading everywhere, in his track, wounds and tears, death and perdition.

To suppress such an evil must be the highest philanthropy. If Peter the Hermit was fired with indignation because of the desecrations which the infidel had brought upon Jerusalem, and mar-

shaled and led on a mighty host for the rescue of the Holy Land, shall not we arm for the rescue, because of the desolations wrought by this greatest foe of humanity? Every bone of the mountain pile of human skeletons around the fountains of King Alcohol calls to the living, Arm! arm! for the rescue!

And to devise measures for the dethronement of this demon monster, to drive away the destroyer, shut down the flood-gates, and remove from our surviving kindred and fellow-countrymen the sources of temptation, we, the undersigned, hereby call upon all friends of Temperance, throughout the State, to meet in Convention at Harrisburg, on the 26th day of February next.

Signed by

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FRANCIS JORDAN, SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

HON. LOUIS W. HALL, SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

REV. WESLEY C. BEST, G. W. P.

JOHN C. MAGUIGAN, G. S. ; of the Sons of Temperance.

REV. J. S. McMURRAY, G. W. C. T.

L. ELLEN WRIGHT, G. W. S. ; of the Good Templars.

J. E. M. HARRON, G. W. T.

A. E. LENT, G. W. R. ; of the Temple of Honor and Temperance.

And three hundred others.

THE  
STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, 1867.

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PROCEEDINGS, &C.

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FIRST DAY.—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Harrisburg, Tuesday, February 26th, 1867.

Agreeably to the call and circular issued, the delegates from the various Temperance organizations and friends of Temperance in Pennsylvania assembled in large numbers in the Court House, at two o'clock, this afternoon. This Hall was the largest public audience chamber that could be secured in the State Capital, and it was crowded to excess.

Gen. LOUIS WAGNER, of Philadelphia, called the Convention to order, and moved that the Convention be organized by the selection of General JOHN W. GEARY, the Governor of the Commonwealth, as temporary President.

This nomination was greeted with cheers, and the motion was unanimously agreed to, and Governor Geary was conducted to the chair.

Gov. GEARY—Before proceeding to the work allotted to this Convention, we will look unto God for His blessing upon our deliberations.

PRAYER.

Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, of Carlisle College, delivered the following prayer :

O Thou living God ; we look reverently up to Thee and ask Thy blessing upon us in the work which in Thy Providence is now laid before us. We recognize Thee as the Great Governor of the world. We know Thou art full of mercy for man overwhelmed with sin and infirmities. Thy law abides. Thou seest, Heavenly Father, the evils that everywhere affect our race from the destructive power which we are met to fight.

We pray for wisdom to so deliberate on the measures that shall be proposed as that they shall, when determined upon, tend to forward the good cause of the Temperance Reformation. Look Thou upon our fallen world; look upon the ruined souls; upon the bereaved widows and orphans in the land; the intemperance which fills our streets with suffering, ruin, and destitution of every kind. Have mercy, oh Lord! have mercy upon us. Free all the people from the blight of intemperance. May the time not be distant when in this Commonwealth, in all the States of this Union, in all the land, there shall be no drunkards. We thank Thee that men in high places have set such a noble example to our people. May they be guided in the enactment of such laws as shall be a blessing to the people they represent. May all we do be done in Thy favor, and eventually save us, through Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

The President said the chair was now ready to receive nominations for temporary Secretaries of the Convention.

Gen. WAGNER nominated GEORGE F. TURNER, of Philadelphia, and B. F. CUSTER, of Altoona, as Secretaries, and they were duly elected.

#### GOVERNOR GEARY'S SPEECH.

The President then rose and said:

Ladies and gentlemen of the Convention—Fellow citizens: I rise not for the purpose of addressing you at length on this occasion. I will not insult the distinguished and brilliant minds around me, by attempting to address you unprepared. But as you have seen proper to select me as your temporary presiding officer, I rise more to thank you than to make a speech.

When I look upon this assemblage and contemplate its object, many thoughts rush upon my mind. I see here ministers of the Gospel, members of the legal profession, intellectual men—tutors of the popular mind, from every section of the State, and I am happy to greet you. Shall we inquire why you have come here? It has certainly been for no selfish object. Some noble impulse has doubtless guided you, and I feel that our cause is a truly noble one.

You come not with arms and martial weapons. You come in time of peace to set a grand example for the young men of the country. You come in the cause of temperance. (Applause.) You do not propose to gain your object by forcible means, but to snatch

our brethren from the dangers that surround them ; and that by reason and example.

Why, my friends, we have just passed through five years of war. Several hundred thousand of our friends have laid down their lives, and hundreds of thousands are maimed for life. They met the foe in the field and conquered him; and we now perceive a vast army engaged in another warfare. More than half a million of our fellow-countrymen are engaged in it, and the enemies they are fighting are themselves. Now, we have come here to-day to rescue them from so baleful a fight—to aid and assist them against the fell destroyer, King Alcohol. (Applause.) When we see so many of our fellow citizens daily going down to a grave as ignoble as it is horrible, it is a noble impulse which prompts us to rescue them from themselves.

We are daily doing our duty to our maimed and crippled braves and devising plans for their maintenance and comfort, but those gallant men would gladly see their friends and protectors distributing a portion of their sympathies and attentions among the millions who are injuring their health, prospects and reputation by the excessive use of liquor.

What is it that fills our asylums? What is it that fills our prisons? Our Almshouses? Intemperance! Three-fourths of the inmates of our institutions for feeble-minded children owe their sad condition to inebriate parents, thus verifying the Divine sentence, saying that the sins of the father shall be visited upon the children.

For my part, I do not deserve much credit for being a temperance man. I have been temperate from my youth up. (Applause.) In all my life I think I have never used, medicine or otherwise, a quart in all, of spirituous liquors. (Cheers.) When a boy I saw the effects of drunkenness. At seven years I resolved that I never would be a drunkard, and I never have been one. I never acquired an appetite for drinking ; but I have a heart full of sympathy and compassion for those who do drink.

I will tell you more: Having passed through very exciting scenes and periods in my life, I have been able to go through an extended experience without even an apparent necessity for an alcoholic stimulus. (Applause.) Called to govern a large and wild district upon the Pacific coast, I found no necessity there for the use of ardent spirits. I passed through the war of Mexico and of the Rebellion without it. I was nominated (and you will pardon me for this personal digression) to fill the gubernatorial chair of



the Keystone State; but I did not, thank God! buy my nomination by giving men that which destroys body and soul. (Cheers.) Though the canvass was exciting it was conducted on temperance principles, strict and pure, and at my inauguration, I am happy to say, no whisky was used. (Cheers.) A new administration has just commenced, and I promise you that I can and will perform my duties without the use of intoxicating drink. (Cheers.)

Let us go forward, encouraging and protecting the weak, to break down the domination of strong drink in our State. We are encouraged by voices from the capital of the nation. To-day I have the glorious news to announce that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is about to become a Son of Temperance. (Cheer upon cheer.) With a full knowledge of the activity and usefulness of that Order, and observing so many of its representatives in my presence, I deem it a pleasure to tender to you a hearty welcome to this convention at the capital of our State, and to say to you in the language of your beautiful ritual, "Hail Sons of Temperance, and be that name thy Glory and thy Shield." Let us go forward in the good cause. You have the Congress of the United States, and the State administration with you. Let all the people join in the glad chorus of a redeemed Commonwealth and nation. Let our course be upward and onward, until all the people shall rejoice, "the morning stars sing together, and the sons of God shout for joy." (Immense applause.)

Rev. Dr. TORRENCE, of Philadelphia: For the inauguration of a Governor of Pennsylvania without the use of rum, I propose three hearty cheers!

The cheers were given with a will.

#### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Rev. J. F. Crouch, of Lancaster, submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to examine the Credentials of the delegates to this Convention, and to report the names of the members, and their post-office address.

The Resolution was agreed to and the chair appointed the following named gentlemen on the Committee:

Rev. J. F. CROUCH, Rev. WESLEY C. BEST, and Captain DANIEL TRACY.

#### COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Rev. WILLIAM C. HENDRICKSON, of Philadelphia, moved that a



Committee of thirteen be appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention.

The motion was agreed to, and the chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee :

Rev. Wm. C. Hendrickson, Phila. ; Capt. E. H. Rauch, Berks ; John Howell, Chester ; B. H. Greene, Huntingdon ; Harvey Stevenson, Lawrence ; Rev. Dr. Torrence, Phila. ; John H. Pearsol, Lancaster ; D. E. Small, York ; William A. Duff, Phila. ; Benjamin Bannan, Schuylkill ; Perry Marcy, Wyoming ; Thomas Steele, Allegheny ; R. Crain, Mercer.

Gen. WAGNER, of Phila., moved that Mr. J. N. STEARNS, of New York, Agent of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, address the Convention. Agreed to.

#### REMARKS OF MR. STEARNS.

Mr. STEARNS said this was quite a surprise for him. He was the agent of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, and he should say a few words in its behalf. He had been a Son of Temperance for twenty years. When he was young he had resolved not to become a drunkard. The education he had received in the Division-room had led him in the right path. He had just come from the Congressional Temperance Meeting, in Washington. There were earnest men at work. The temperance sentiment was gaining ground, but a more united effort should be made. One of the best things ever done was the formation of the National Temperance Society at Saratoga ; and the best thing the National Temperance Society had done was the establishment of a Publication House.

In fact the main feature of the temperance movement must be the publication department. Educate sentiment ; inculcate it ; spread it far and wide. There must be a Temperance Depository. There had been but one hundred volumes on temperance issued, and some of them poor ones at that. The National Temperance Society published monthly a paper at one dollar a year, and a monthly paper for children ; these papers are furnished at cost. It was by the payment of brain and talent that the temperance tale had got to be told. Various authors had been asked for books and their reply had been that Temperance people did not buy Temperance literature. This had got to be changed, and it would take years to change it. They had got to pay for men to write on the great subject of Temperance. The Society has imported

from England over one thousand volumes on various Temperance subjects. People had got to be educated—that was all.

We should never sanction the use of wine as a beverage. They had Dr. Nott's "Letters," with the "Notes" of Dr. Lees, which they wanted to publish in American style; but they had not the money. They had many other works, but they had not the money to publish them. Temperance men must contribute the funds to carry on this work. Temperance must go on side by side with the church. Why should it not have its prayer meetings?

This great work should be confided to some central directory, that uniformity may be secured. The State Society, for instance, would send a man into some locality in which the National Society had its agent, while other localities were neglected. The State should receive the books and papers from the National Society and contribute a certain amount for their publication; Massachusetts has contributed four thousand dollars, and New York two thousand dollars, for this purpose. Any Temperance organization can, by the payment of twenty dollars annually, become auxiliary to this National Society, and secure its publications at cost—all should work together; every man should take hold of this work. All their books and papers were furnished to Societies as nearly as could be at the cost of publication.

The churches were organizing, and why not have monthly concerts of prayer for Temperance as well as for foreign and home missions. The churches in Massachusetts were now holding their Temperance prayer meetings. There was no reason why we should not pray for this cause just as much as for any other.

#### MR. NICHOLSON'S REMARKS.

Mr. WM. NICHOLSON, of Philadelphia, having been called for, addressed the Convention briefly. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:—Those of us who have been accustomed to the advocacy of this cause through so many of its dark and discouraging periods, are now to be rewarded with a prospect of success. I suppose this to be the largest and most earnest Temperance Convention that has ever assembled in the State Capital. I have every reason to believe that every person present is a friend of the Temperance cause, and I like very well to speak to you to-day. We should be always ready. I have sometimes thought, my friends, that it is time for the earnest advocates of the Temperance cause to move a little

further forward, and at a faster and surer speed than we have been moving. Let us issue our proclamations—our heralds of truth—that the drinkers of intoxicating liquors are the worst foes of mankind. If people do not know this, they *ought* to know it. Especially are the “respectable” men and women who drink the worst enemies of the human race; when we make this statement and prove it by argument, we shall work a great change in the feelings of this class of people. There are fifteen millions of respectable drinkers in this country. Because they drink we have seven hundred and fifty thousand drunkards in the land. You ought, by all means, to have prohibitory laws, that is, of course, all right. (Applause.) But after all the main effort which is necessary to be put forth is to induce each individual human being to observe the enactment which God has written in the very air. These “respectable” people do not like to be disturbed in their habits. They say “strike at the young; do not come near us, if you please.” Ah! my respectable rum-sucking preacher, we are after you! we must proclaim that drinking is a great sin and a great disgrace. It takes more courage to do that than to talk against rum-selling and drunkenness. It is a marvel to me that if it be a sin and a wrong to *sell* intoxicating liquors, it should not be a sin and a wrong to *buy* them. (Applause.) Let us come home to these truths and proclaim them. For it is by the ideas of the mind and the utterances of the tongue that the world is to be reformed. If we believe that a human being has a right to drink, we believe a most mischievous falsehood; and until that creed be exterminated the land will reel in drunkenness. When we see the connection—the intimate relation—between rum and crime, we can do no less than characterize the great drinking party of the country as the great *crime* party of the country. [That’s so!] There are some here who may think it ain’t so. Others may think if it is so perhaps we had better not say so. Like Paddy with the letter. His friend asked him to write home that he got meat three times a day. “Ah, faith!” said he, “They wouldn’t believe me if I said I got it only twice a week!” (Laughter.)

I believe that the fifteen millions of respectable drinkers should stand forth fully exposed; and if they are the “adornments” of society, give us something less adorning. Consider what evils result from their conduct. I do not care how many prayers they make—how big their houses are. The drinking party contains

more of the elements of diabolism than any party you will find anywhere. (Applause.) I want that we as Temperance men should give these facts as large a circulation as possible. I do not see enough of this in print. Make it appear that a party that makes a drunkard, and thereby helps to make a murderer, does not deserve to be considered any more respectable than the drunkard, the murderer and the thief they have made, and you will be making considerably more progress in the good work. (Cheers.) There is no danger of harming them. I like the human race very well; but still among the very best, in the highest seats in the Synagogue, there are those, who, although they are only pretty good, and care a little for God, if you talk this way to them, will withdraw from this great party of crime. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. CROUCH, from the Committee on Credentials, then made a partial report. [The names of the delegates as far as returned by the Committee, will appear at the end of the proceedings.]

#### PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Rev. Mr. HENDRICKSON, Chairman of the Committee on permanent organization, presented the following report:

Your Committee, appointed for the purpose of reporting permanent officers of this Convention, beg leave to report the following officers:

*President*—Gen. LOUIS WAGNER, of Philadelphia.

*Vice-Presidents*—Hon. John Patton, of Clearfield; Leonard Jewell, of Phila.; Samuel Small, of York; Hon. J. Audley Brown, of Lawrence; Hon. George Landon, of Bradford; Rev. John Winters, of Mercer; Rev. Andrew J. Hay, of Schuylkill; Rev. Joseph Porter, of Chester; Hon. Jacob Kennedy, of Wyoming; Hon. A. O. Hiester, of Harrisburg; Rev. William Freer, of Berks; L. Kauffman, of Cumberland; Hon. B. F. Rose, of Blair; Hon. A. E. Roberts, of Lancaster; Dr. F. A. Fickhardt, of Northampton; Hon. C. W. Asheom, of Bedford; Dr. G. Douglass, of Allegheny; Rev. Thomas Barnhart, of Huntingdon; Hon. John S. Mann, of Potter; I. Greene, of Montgomery.

*Secretaries*—Joseph W. Martin, of Phila.; Capt. James H. Blasser, of York; Isaac N. Coursin, of Allegheny; Luther Kauffman, of Schuylkill; Dr. A. C. Blakely, of Wyoming.

*Treasurer*—John H. Pearsol, of Lancaster.

The report was accepted.



Gov. GEARY, having resigned his position as temporary president, Gen. WAGNER was conducted to the chair.

SPEECH OF MR. WAGNER.

Mr. WAGNER said: Ladies and Gentlemen, members of the Convention:—I thank you most cordially for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me as your presiding officer. It is an unexpected honor, and I can only promise to discharge the duties of the position to the best of my ability, feeling the responsibility of the position, and the high character of the interest that has called us together at this time. I will not inflict upon you any extended remarks, I only ask at your hands an earnest co-operation with me in furthering the objects for which we have assembled.

We meet for the purpose of establishing a system that shall tend to break and finally entirely conquer the evils of intemperance. This is the object of our meeting, and I trust that our labors will be successful, and that our business may be transacted with expedition. We are now prepared for business.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS, &C.

JAMES BLACK, of Lancaster, presented the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a business Committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair, who shall prepare and report business for this Convention, and to whom all resolutions shall be referred without debate.

The resolution was agreed to, and the president appointed the following named gentlemen on the Committee:

James Black, of Lancaster; Rev. J. S. McMurray, of the Order of Good Templars; Rev. Wesley C. Best, of the Sons of Temperance; William S. Stiles, of the Temple of Honor; Luther S. Kauffman, of Schuylkill; Rev. Mr. Eddie, of Chester; Hon. John S. Mann, of Potter; Hon. Robert M. Foust, of Philadelphia; Hon. Charles R. Coburn, Deputy Superintendent of Public Schools of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Carlisle, (on the part of the Colleges of Pennsylvania,) S. S. King, of Perry; Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford; Rev. J. H. Torrence, of the Pennsylvania Bible Society; Rev. John Douglas, of Allegheny.

On motion of Mr. LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, of Schuylkill, the call for the Convention was then read.

CREDENTIALS, &C.

Hon. JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford, moved that all those persons

who had handed in their names to the Committee on Credentials, and were duly recorded by the Committee as delegates, together with such others as should hand in their names, be recognized as members of the Convention.

The motion was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. CESSNA, also moved that the rules governing the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, so far as applicable, be adopted for the governance of the Convention.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. L. KAUFFMAN, of Cumberland, moved that all persons in attendance, with or without Credentials, be considered members of the Convention.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Rev. Dr. TORRENCE, of Phila., the speeches of members of the Convention, on business that might be brought before it, were confined to ten minutes in duration.

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. JOSEPH R. BOLTON, of Philadelphia, submitted the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That a Finance Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to raise funds to defray the expenses of the Convention, and of the publication, in pamphlet form, of its proceedings.

The Resolution was agreed to, and the President appointed the following named gentlemen on the Committee :

Joseph R. Bolton, of Philadelphia ; Leonard Kauffman, of Cumberland ; Joseph Hawley, of Schuylkill ; William G. Powell, of Crawford ; B. H. Greene, of Huntingdon.

#### THANKS TO GOVERNOR GEARY.

Mr. H. R. MOSSER, of York, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. J. MOORHEAD :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby respectfully tendered to, our worthy Chief Magistrate, Governor JOHN W. GEARY, for his presence and earnest participation in this Convention ; and for his thrilling address, which will be long remembered by the friends of morality and temperance in this Commonwealth. (Cheers.)

This resolution was unanimously adopted, without a reference to the Committee on Resolutions.

#### MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Rev. J. PASTERFIELD, of Montgomery, offered a series of resolutions, in substance pledging the suffrages of Temperance men to



such candidates only as should be unqualifiedly in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. W. G. POWELL, of Crawford, a resolution in favor of a strict prohibitory liquor law.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Rev. W. F. WILSON, on behalf of the McKeesport Reform Association, a series of resolutions, requiring heavy securities of liquor dealers, and heavy fines for each case of drunkenness for which they may be responsible; also opposing the Philadelphia liquor-law, and protesting against its extension to Allegheny County.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN, of Philadelphia, a preamble and resolution recognizing the efficiency of the public press, and calling upon the Editors of the State to sustain the Temperance cause, which was referred to the proper Committee.

Dr. D. F. CONDIE, of Philadelphia, a preamble and resolution complimentary of the Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania for the cure of intemperance, which was referred.

Gen. WM. PATTON, of Bradford, a resolution providing that the Legislature should enact a law making the punishment for drunkenness as follows:—For the first offence, twenty-four hours imprisonment; for the second offence, forty-eight hours; and the punishment for each subsequent offence to be double that immediately preceding.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Rev. JOSEPH SMITH, of Allegheny, moved that the Sessions of the Convention be opened with prayer and closed with the benediction. Agreed to.

#### PLACE OF MEETING.

Hon. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana, said this was a very important Convention, held as it were, under the auspices of the State Administration; and being a State Convention, called for the purpose of deliberating upon the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth, it should have due prominence in the minds of the public. It was therefore eminently fit that the Sessions of this Convention should be held in the main chamber of the Capitol of the State. He suggested that the Convention adjourn to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives this evening, and moved

that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to secure the use of the Hall of the House for the future Sessions of the Convention.

Hon. A. O. HESTER, of Dauphin, though obliged to the gentleman for the suggestion, opposed the change. He thought the Court House was more convenient, and that a much larger audience could be convened in the present hall.

Dr. F. A. VANDYKE, of Philadelphia, said that General GEARY was the first Governor of Pennsylvania who had come out flat-footed in favor of the temperance cause; but he should not be burthened with more responsibility than he was willing voluntarily to assume. The Convention should therefore be cautious how it implicated him in any line of policy, or placed this assemblage under his particular auspices. This was a beautiful hall and he was quite content to remain here.

Capt. E. H. RAUCH, of Berks, said the Hall of the House would not seat two hundred members of the Convention.

Rev. E. W. KIRBY, of Juniata, moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to.

Rev. Mr. POWELL, of Crawford, to save the Committee on Credentials further trouble, moved that the Secretaries be instructed to have cards prepared by to-morrow morning, embracing blanks for the names and residences of members of the Convention, and that the cards be distributed to delegates for filling up.

The motion was agreed to.

#### FINANCIAL.

Mr. JOSEPH R. BOLTON, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution to the effect that there be an assessment of one dollar on each member of the Convention to defray expenses.

Hon. J. AUDLEY BROWN, of Lawrence, moved that the resolution be referred back to the Committee until to-morrow. He explained that his object in making the motion was that the Committee would then have a better idea of the amount necessary to meet the expenses of the Convention. He feared the assessment was too small.

Rev. G. D. CHENOWITH, of Carlisle, suggested that some of the members of the Convention now here would doubtless be absent to-morrow. The business should be done just now.

Mr. KAUFFMAN said the Committee had made some inquiry, and they had ascertained that it would require at least three hundred

dollars for the publication of the proceedings in pamphlet form; and that some five hundred dollars could be raised by an assessment such as was proposed by the Committee.

Mr. BROWN's motion was not agreed to.

Rev. GEORGE M. SLAYSMAN, of York, thought that three hundred dollars was too much for printing the proceedings; half of that amount should be sufficient.

Mr. BOLTON, on the part of the Committee on Finance, and with the consent of the Convention, then withdrew the resolution, and announced that the Committee would be in session to receive subscriptions.

Mr. SMALL, of York, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Finance Committee be directed to receive subscriptions at once, and if a sufficient sum be not raised by this method, that the balance be assessed upon the members of the Convention and the organizations represented.

COMMUNICATION FROM WILLIAM J. MULLEN, ESQ., PRISON AGENT.

The President laid before the Convention the following communication, which was read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Philadelphia, February 25th, 1867.

JOHN SHEDDEN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—Circumstances, over which I have no control, will prevent me from complying with a request to attend the Temperance Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 26th instant. As a citizen and an officer of the Philadelphia Temperance Society, I feel a deep interest in this movement, and should have liked to have been present to give my aid in this good cause; as the Convention will be composed of good and true men, I feel confident of its success, and trust that something will be done to induce the Legislature to take prompt action on this subject. The great object of law is the *Prevention* of injustice and crime. The law-giver who enacts laws for the punishment of crime and the philanthropist who seeks to alleviate the miseries which result from its commission, must seek out the hidden sources of crime if they would render their labors salutary and efficient. I repeat, with emphasis, what has been confirmed by the experience of my life-time—what I have unceasingly urged upon the attention of the public, and what has been repeated in the

presentment of every Grand Jury, and by every enlightened jurist—that the great instigator of the crimes which afflict and appal the community is Intemperance. Its terrible evils are only partially seen in the statistics of our prisons and almshouses, and in the records of the press. The firesides it has desolated, the reputations it has wrecked, and the lives it has shortened and destroyed, are only known to Omniscience. Could a faint conception, even, of the miseries it has entailed be impressed upon the minds of the community, the horror awakened by the disclosure would lead to measures for its overthrow, in some degree, at least, commensurate with its magnitude. Experience has shown, however, that an evil may silently attain to the enormity of outrage worked by intemperance, and yet be scarcely suspected by the great body of the community, which it is actually desolating. Until some terrible crisis is reached, men, immersed in the cares of business enterprise can scarcely be expected to look into the causes which are undermining the public morals. I would therefore offer another argument, showing the extent of the evil, and appealing on other grounds for its suppression. In the City of Philadelphia alone, no fewer than forty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-nine, (44,169.) arrests were made by the Police force during the past year. The records of the Courts and aldermen show, that of these at least three-fourths ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) were cases of disorder arising solely from the use of intoxicating liquors. In other words, if some adequate measures for the suppression of the traffic in rum had been devised and carried into effect before the first of January, 1866, three-fourths of all the vast and expensive machinery now needed for the suppression of crime, could have been dispensed with during the last year. To *that* and to a much greater extent would the burden of the tax-payer have been diminished. The hands which in that time have been withdrawn from useful labor, and that have been engaged in works of mischief, would have been spared to the pursuits of honest industry, and our city would have been enriched by the fruits of their labor. To estimate merely the pecuniary cost of intemperance to our city, we must add to the sums paid annually for the support of our Courts and officers of Justice, and of our prisons and almshouses, the untold sums which have been lost to the pursuits of business by the crimes, disease and death of the thousands who have been withdrawn from their proper avocations, and have become a prey to strong drink. The most alarming feature of



the evil seems to be, in its power of propogation. The number of rum-shops which have sprung into existence during the past twelve months is incredible. It has been estimated by those amply competent to know, that there are as many tippling-houses in Philadelphia, at this time, as there are public lamp-posts in the streets. Some idea may be formed of the fearful number of tavern licenses granted to retail dealers in intoxicating liquors from the fact that within the past year \$257,462 have been paid into the State Treasury for licenses of rum-shops in the State of Pennsylvania; of this sum, from the City of Philadelphia alone, \$166,384.39 cents were paid for the privilege of establishing so many pest-houses, to fix, like plague spots and festering sores upon the surface of our otherwise beautiful commonwealth. This state of things should be remedied by the enactment of a *prohibitory liquor law*.

With the hope that these suggestions may be productive of good,  
I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours Respectfully,

W. J. MULLEN,

Prison Agent.

The following statistics will show the alarming increase of intemperance and crime within the last three years:

The number of arrests made by the police force in the City of Philadelphia amounted,

in 1864 to 34,700; in 1865 to 39,179; in 1866 to 44,169.

The commitments to the Philadelphia County Prison amounted,

in 1864 to 14,069	} of these,	{	10,587	} were for offences direct-	
in 1865 to 16,496			11,434		ly or indirectly referra-
in 1866 to 19,468			14,505		ble to drunkenness.

Rev. Mr. CHENOWITH, of Carlisle, moved that when the Convention adjourn this afternoon it be to meet in the evening at seven o'clock. Agreed to.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

MR. J. C. GARRIGUES, Secretary of the Philadelphia Temperance Society, presented a communication from the Society, which was referred to the Business Committee.

The afternoon Session then adjourned with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. CHENOWITH.

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## EVENING SESSION.

The President, (Gen. LOUIS WAGNER,) called the Convention to order at seven o'clock, P. M.

Rev. Mr. G. BARNHART delivered an impressive prayer.

On motion of Mr. SLAYSMAN, Mr. JAMES BLOSSER, of York, was appointed an additional Secretary of the Convention.

## LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Convention the following letters:

LETTER FROM THE HON. HENRY WILSON, U. S. SENATOR.

United States Senate Chamber, Washington D. C. }  
February 23rd, 1867. }

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD, House of Representatives.

*Dear Sir*—It will be impossible for Mr. Yates and myself to accept the invitation to attend the Temperance Meeting at Harrisburg. Will you have the kindness to convey our excuses to Mr. Steel, and assure him that nothing but the pressure of public business would have caused us to decline.

Very truly yours,

H. WILSON.

LETTER FROM THE HON. RICHARD YATES, U. S. SENATOR.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23rd, 1867.

*Dear Sir*—I have delayed answering your favor of the 17th inst., inviting me to be with you at the Temperance Convention at Harrisburg, indulging the hope that possibly I could leave my seat in the Senate long enough to participate in the interesting ceremonies of that occasion.

I regret to say that there is no prospect of my being able to come.

From my heart I bid you God speed in the work of social regeneration so much needed in all our country, and wish you great success in organizing such a movement in the Capital of the great State of Pennsylvania, as will radiate good influence all over the nation.

With much respect, I am your friend,

RICHARD YATES.

THOMAS STEEL. Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.



COMMUNICATION FROM THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION  
OF HARRISBURG.

Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, }  
Harrisburg, February 26th, 1867. }

*To the President and Delegates of the State Temperance Convention.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Young Men's Christian Association of this city extend a most cordial invitation to your honorable body to visit their Rooms in College Block, Third Street.

The rooms will be open during the sitting of the Convention.

I am, very Respectfully,

MARTIN STUTZMAN, President.

REV. DR. GEORGE JUNKIN, made a few brief remarks in opposition to the use of the fermented wines at the sacramental table. He denied that Jesus Christ ever drank wine, in the present acceptance of the term, and he defied proof of the assertion. The Bible nowhere sanctions the use of any spirituous liquors. No alcoholic compound should cross a Christian's lips.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

JAMES BLACK, Chairman of the Committee on Business, reported the following Resolutions, and stating that further report would be made at the morning Session to-morrow:

*Resolved*, That as a Convention we gratefully acknowledge the good hand of God in the past history of the Temperance Reformation, and exhort its friends to a constant dependence upon the Divine Spirit and Providence to guide their councils and direct their efforts to reform the business and customs that produce intemperance, with all its train of evils.

*Resolved*, That the facts and testimonies of ancient and modern history, and all experience in every age and in every part of the world, teach the same great lessons: that the frequent or habitual use of any kind of intoxicating drinks tends to produce habits of intemperance, and to foster vices, crimes, and disorder, subversive of social virtue, individual integrity and national prosperity, and that *total abstinence* is, therefore, the only true and secure basis of a permanent temperance reform.

*Resolved*, That the drinking usages of society present the most formidable barrier to the progress of education, religion, and true civilization, and that it is the imperative duty of the religious community, and especially of all teachers, moralists, ministers, and physicians, to lend their constant and utmost influence to aid the temperance reform, by inculcating the practice of total

abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, as the only safe and effectual means of promoting national sobriety.

*Resolved*, That it is the special and solemn duty of parents, Sabbath-school teachers, ministers, and all who have charge or oversight of the youth of the commonwealth, to render their utmost aid in preserving them from the snares and contaminations of the drinking system, by an early inculcation of temperance principles and habits, and by fostering and extending juvenile temperance societies, founded on total abstinence.

*Resolved*, That the temperance movement has always been largely promoted by the Christian ministry, and Christian Church, and we invoke the continued and increased services of ministers and professing Christians, especially in the example of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks and the constant inculcation of temperance principles from the pulpit and in the Sabbath-schools.

*Resolved*, That while we recognize the Christian Church and ministry as designed of God, and loudly called upon to take a leading and responsible part in this great reform, we cordially welcome to our broad platform all true temperance organizations, and regard the Orders of Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, and the Good Templars, as deserving special mention for the efficient service which they have rendered in times of declension and peril, and for the zeal, activity, and strength with which they are now carrying on the reform.

*Resolved*, That the *moderate* drinking of intoxicating liquors is unsafe, injurious, and immoral in tendency and example; that the principle of total abstinence is fundamental to reform, now, as it was the basis of all our triumphs in the past, and that these considerations demand that every Christian and good citizen be openly arrayed on the side of total abstinence.

*Resolved*, That we are satisfied that it is the supply of intoxicating liquors that creates the demand, that to the temptations of the dram shop, the tavern bar, and drinking saloon, are to be traced nine-tenths of the drunkenness, and consequently, most of the pauperism, crime, insanity and distressing casualties of the country; that as against these as a civil right, the people should be protected by the arm of government; that in licensing a few there may be some restriction, but there is no *real protection* to the many; that a license gives freedom, apparent morality, and respectability to the traffic, and denies protection to the people, and thus defeats the purpose for which governments are instituted among men; that it is the right and duty of the people in self-defence, by legislation and other suitable means to bring such traffic to an end.

*Resolved*, That the licensing of acknowledged evils is *wrong in morals and ruinous in legislation*; that the whole history of license for the sale of intoxicating drinks in this country has proved impotent to restrain the traffic or diminish the evils of intemperance; *that we can never give our consent to a*

*system* which shall give the legal sanction of the State, to a business so *careful* in its tendencies, and so prejudicial to the best interest of the people ; and that prohibition is the only safe legislation, and the only legislation that can be enforced in practice.

*Resolved*, That the experience of the last ten years has more than ever confirmed the conviction, that no *human* legislation can make that right which God declares to be *wrong*, and as he has pronounced his woe on him "that putteth the bottle to his neighbor and maketh him drunken." we are compelled to believe that a people who *authorize* the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, violate the Divine law and are responsible for all the evils which flow from such traffic.

*Resolved*, That no law, *however stringent*, which recognizes the *right to sell* intoxicating drinks can receive our sanction, *as we believe the time has fully come when all efforts to regulate this traffic SHOULD BE AT ONCE AND FOREVER ABANDONED.*

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this body, public sentiment is formed by law, more than law by public sentiment ; a good law creates a good public sentiment, and a bad law makes a bad public sentiment ; hence a license law keeps up a public sentiment in favor of the sale of intoxicating drinks ; all good public sentiment flows from the law of God and the laws of men so far as they conform to it ; hence to wait for a sentiment to sustain law which prohibits vice before it is enacted, is folly. If the law is right and demanded for the good of the people, create it, and public sentiment, even if deficient will be formed by it, and ignorance and vice will quail before it.

*Resolved*, That while we do not wish to enter the arena of political or party strife, yet believing the ballot to be the freeman's weapon, and that temperance has its political as well as moral aspects, and when it becomes necessary the one mode of advocacy has equal claims with the other, we think it proper to declare, that if the adversaries of temperance shall continue to receive the aid and countenance of present political parties, we shall not hesitate to break over political bands and seek redress through the ballot-box.

*Resolved*, That we promise to each other and to the world, and to the great author of civil government, that come what will to the national parties with which we are connected, we will not vote to give civil office to any person who is so ignorant or contemptuous of the duties of civil government, as not to favor the application of its just powers to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare a draft of a law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage within the State of Pennsylvania, with such provisions for its enforcement as experience in this and other States has shown to be

necessary, and after being submitted to the examination of competent legal talent and experience to publish the same to the people of the State as the project of law desired by temperance men, towards which we will direct all our efforts to educate and familiarize the people with its provisions until they shall demand its enactment by the proper legislative authority.

*Resolved*, That the authority to *enact* implies authority to *repeal*, except in cases of covenant or contract; and that the Legislature of the State, having enacted License Laws without submitting them to a vote of the people, has now the same rights to modify, repeal, or abrogate.

*Whereas*, The temperance work is now carried on by a variety of organizations, and instrumentalities, acting separately and independently of each other, but animated by a common faith and laboring for a common end, and

*Whereas*, It is deemed desirable for the utmost efficiency that a Union should be formed, which, whilst leaving each organization free to labor in its favorite method, shall be the recognized representative of all, and form a common bond and a common channel through which the influence of all may be felt in the work of temperance reform, therefore

*Resolved*, That a Committee of Seven shall be appointed to frame and report to this Convention a form of organization to be called the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, for the purpose of unitedly carrying on the work of inculcating the duty of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition by the State.

*Resolved*, That for the purpose of affording the friends of temperance a more convenient opportunity of frequently meeting for consultation, and addressing the public on the principles of temperance, the State should be divided into convenient districts, composed of one or more counties, as may be found most judicious, and Conventions held in such districts at least once in three months, and that we do recommend that the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union shall take measures at as early a day as possible to carry this recommendation into effect.

*Resolved*, That for the purpose of carrying on the work of spreading temperance light and truth throughout the State during the ensuing year, the sum of ten thousand dollars will be necessary, and that such sum be raised by apportionment by the State Temperance Union among the several counties of the State on the basis of population, according to the census of 1860; and that we earnestly call upon all who love the peace and prosperity of their country, and the welfare of their fellow citizens to contribute to this fund with liberality and cheerfulness, believing that no object of benevolence will produce greater returns of happiness to human beings and glory to God, than the temperance work now offers.

*Resolved*, That the press has always been among the most useful and potent



instrumentalities for the enlightenment of the public mind on the principles and duties of temperance, we therefore, hail with satisfaction the organization of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, (located at No. 172 William Street, N. Y.) one of the primary objects of which is to supply a sound temperance literature for the Sabbath School, the fireside, as well as the temperance laborer, furnishing facts, argument, experience, and history, and proposing as an exclusive agency, to do for temperance what the Tract Societies and our religious Publishing Houses have done for religion. We therefore cordially and earnestly recommend the people to give this new and promising agency for reform a hearty support. The *National Temperance Advocate*, and *Youth's Temperance Banner*, published by this Society, are among our best papers, and should be in every family and Sabbath School in the State. That we learn with satisfaction of the publication of *The Leader*, a weekly temperance paper, published at Hollidaysburg, and *The American Guardian*, a monthly, published in Philadelphia. That the catalogue of publications in the Depository of the Society now affords the opportunity of procuring valuable and desirable additions of temperance books for Sunday School, Lodge, and Family Libraries, and should receive the patronage of the friends of temperance.

*Resolved*, That the progress of medical science and experiment has exploded many theories on which the prescription of alcohol has been heretofore based, and has demonstrated not only its non-dietetic character, but also its non-medical virtue in a large range of disease; that the scientific, as distinguished from the empirical application of remedies, requires that their specific properties and reactions should be understood, conditions never yet fulfilled in regard to alcohol.

The Convention therefore earnestly call upon the members of the honorable profession of medicine, not only to respect their own reputation as a body, but to bear in mind their grave moral and social responsibilities in prescribing so questionable, so dangerous, and so abused an article. The Convention would also press upon the friends of temperance, the duty of insisting that alcohol, whether prescribed under the plea of a supposed, or the justification of a real necessity, should be dispensed like other drugs, not by the liquor seller, but by the physician, or the apothecary.

*Whereas*, The Holy Scriptures speak of two kinds of wine, the good and the bad, the intoxicating and the unintoxicating, in one state called a "blessing," associated with "corn," "oil," and "vineyards," with "food," with "milk," with "corn," &c., in the other with "drunkenness," "dissoluteness," "treachery," "poison," "fury," "violence," "falsehood," "mocking," "profaneness," "voluptuousness," "sensuality," "transgression," "woe," and "sorrow," and

*Whereas*, The wine of Commerce is always enforced with alcohol if not entire fabrication, and

*Whereas*, The use of the fermented wine is too frequently the kind used at the table of our Lord, in which to commend a Saviour's love, and thereby gives moral and substantial aid to the traffic and misleads many minds on the subject of intoxicants, therefore

*Resolved*, That this Convention do most earnestly invite Christian ministers and churches to use the "good" or "unfermented" and reject the "bad" or "fermented" wine on Sacramental occasions.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five ministers be appointed to prepare an address to the ministers and members of the churches in the State, soliciting their hearty co-operation in the movement for the removal of intemperance from among us.

*Resolved*, That we think it right and proper to warn the people of the State against the use of various nostrums, which, claiming to be medicines are sold under the names of Hostetter, Plantation, Mishler or other Bitters, Infant Cordials, &c., and which being decoctions, the chief component of which is alcohol, with at best but little or no medical virtues, are highly dangerous, exciting or fostering a love for alcoholic stimulants, alike destructive to the peace of families and of the physical and moral welfare of the individuals coming under their baneful influence.

*Resolved*, That the manufacture and use of so called domestic wine is the cause of great alarm with friends of temperance, as again laying the first step to social and fashionable wine-drinking, under the deception, in many instances, that such wine is harmless in character.

Science and experience having demonstrated that all fermented wine contains alcohol, differing from Brandy, Gin, or Whisky, only, in degree, we would raise a warning voice against all such manufacture and use, knowing that like all other wine 'tis a mocker and deceiver, "and he that is deceived thereby is not wise," "for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Commonwealth, urging active and uniting efforts for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks in the State.

*Whereas*, The Pennsylvania Society for Discouraging the Use of Ardent Spirits, have expressed a desire that this Convention should nominate officers and managers of said society, and to whom the property and effects of said society shall be turned over, and

*Whereas*, This society, organized in 1829, is venerable in history, and has accomplished much for the promotion of temperance, and its organization and charter may form the organization now so desired by the present friends of temperance in the State, therefore

*Resolved*, That this Convention will accept the proposition of the Penn-



sylvania Society for Discouraging the Use of Ardent Spirits, and instruct the officers and Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union to carry out this purpose, if, in their judgment, the same should be expedient, as best promotive of the interest of the cause, and that all funds which may be received from the said society shall be safely invested until otherwise ordered.

During the reading of the Resolutions, several of them were greeted with loud demonstrations of approval.

[For an additional report on Resolutions, see Second day's proceedings.]

Dr. VANDYKE, of Philadelphia, moved that the resolutions be considered *seriatim*, which was agreed to.

The First resolution having been read,

Mr. W. G. POWELL, of Crawford, moved its adoption. Agreed to.

The Second resolution having been read,

Rev. Mr. CHENOWITH, of Carlisle, moved its adoption. Agreed to.

The Third resolution having been read,

Rev. Mr. PARMENTER, of Philadelphia, moved its adoption.— Agreed to.

The Fourth resolution having been read,

Rev. Mr. McMURRAY, moved its adoption, which, after a discussion on several unimportant amendments, which were finally withdrawn, was agreed to.

The Fifth resolution having been read,

Mr. S. G. BEHMER, of Lancaster, moved its adoption.

Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN, of Philadelphia, submitted a substitute, which was referred to the Committee.

Mr. H. B. BOWMAN, of Cumberland, moved to amend by the recommendation of "Temperance prayer meetings" as part of the religious services. Without prayer the cause would not succeed. In his opinion, there was a lack of method of inculcating sentiment.

After some debate, Mr. BOWMAN withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HARVEY STEVENSON, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by striking out the first clause of the resolution.

After having been ably debated by Rev. Mr. BICKLEY, Dr. VANDYKE, Rev. Mr. CHENOWITH, Rev. Mr. KENNADY, Rev. Mr. PARMENTER, Prof. JOHNSON, and JAMES BLACK, in defense of the min-

istry, Mr. STEVENSON withdrew his amendment, and the resolution as read was adopted.

The Sixth resolution having been read,

Mr. J. C. MAGUIGAN, of Philadelphia, moved its adoption.—Agreed to.

The Seventh resolution having been read,

Rev. Mr. CHENOWITH, of Carlisle, moved its adoption. Agreed to.

The Eighth resolution having been read,

Mr. JACOB POTTER, of Phila., moved its adoption. Agreed to.

The Ninth resolution having been read,

Dr. VANDYKE, moved its adoption. Agreed to.

The Tenth resolution having been read,

Hon. JOHN PATTON, of Clearfield, moved its adoption. Agreed to.

The Eleventh resolution having been read,

Mr. WM. A. DUFF, of Philadelphia, moved that this resolution be adopted with an *emphasis* ! Dr. F. A. VANDYKE,—and by singing the Doxology. Accordingly a rising vote was taken, and the adoption of the resolution was made unanimous, amid the deep tones and solemn reverberations of “Old Hundred,” as the whole audience sang, led by Rev. Dr. TORRENCE, of Philadelphia,

“Praise God from whom all blessings flow;  
Praise him, all creatures here below;  
Praise him above, ye heavenly host;  
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.”

The Twelfth resolution having been read,

Mr. JAMES KELL, of Philadelphia, moved its adoption.

The question was debated by Mr. EDWIN H. COATES, of Phila., Hon. R. AUDLEY BROWN, of Lawrence, W. S. CHILSON, of Schuylkill, and Mr. JAMES BLACK, chairman of the Committee. The question being taken the resolution was adopted.

The Thirteenth resolution having been read,

Mr. E. H. COATES, of Phila., moved its adoption. Agreed to.

The Fourteenth resolution having been read,

Mr. J. H. KEATLEY, of Blair, moved its adoption.

Dr. VANDYKE, regarded this resolution as inexpedient. The Convention was getting wild. It should be extremely cautious how it implicated itself with the politics of the country. It could not break up existing political parties. It were better to stand

by the cause pure and simple without the organization of a separate party. He hoped this resolution might be reconstructed without detriment to the cause.

[The President here announced that the Philadelphia members of the Convention were requested by the Legislative delegation from Philadelphia to consult with them at the Lochiel House at this hour, (10 o'clock,) on the subject of temperance legislation.]

Capt. E. H. RAUCH, of Reading, moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Rev. Dr. TORRENCE hoped that motion would not prevail. The object, of course, was to kill the resolution. But inasmuch as the Philadelphia delegation were about to retire, he thought it unfair that this resolution should be debated and determined upon in their absence. He therefore moved that the consideration of this question be postponed until to-morrow morning, when the Convention would be better prepared to discuss the subject.

Hon. THOMAS J. BINGHAM, of Allegheny, said he had come merely as a "Looker-on-in-Venice"—not to speak, nor to vote—but to hear and learn. Many of his fellow members of the Legislature were also present to-night for that purpose. They had come to learn wisdom from those who had made the temperance question a life study. This resolution was just calculated to draw out discussion on the vital points at issue, and he therefore trusted that it would not be postponed until to-morrow, because, in that event, he and his fellow Legislators would be deprived of the pleasure and benefit of hearing the various views of the Convention.

Hon. Mr. BROWN, of Indiana, opposed the motion to postpone, either indefinitely or until to-morrow. There were many of his legislative friends here who could not be here to-morrow. There was certainly one thing in which he and his brethren of the Legislature were intemperate, and that was late hours. He knew they were all intemperate as to hours, though they were not *all* intemperate otherwise. (Laughter.) So they were fully prepared to sit up until the discussion was ended. As to the absence of the Philadelphia delegation, he supposed they would return to the hall in time to participate in the debate.

JAMES BLACK—Mr. President:—I have a word to say on this question. I cannot consent to see this resolution postponed. There is every reason why it should not be postponed until to-morrow. The Committee on Business will have an additional

report to make to-morrow, which, besides occupying the attention of the Convention, will probably occupy the Committee until some time after the Convention shall have been convened. These are reasons why this resolution should not be considered to-morrow. We have an abundance of time to-night and have no excuse for not facing the music. In fact, I *want* a vote on this resolution to-night. I want it decided, for or against.

If there is any resolution in the whole series which I like better than another it is this very resolution. It is my special pet and favorite, if you please. I do not want to go to the polls in October and, for the sake of existing political parties, vote for men who I know are directly opposed to my sentiments on this subject. If I work for temperance, preach for temperance, give my money for temperance, and pray for temperance, and then vote for *intemperance*, I am responsible for the gross inconsistency. (Applause.) Stand up for God and for Right, and not for party, when its machinery is put in operation against us. Let us not be hampered, but let us take advantage of every influence and every power which God and the laws of civil society give us to carry this great reform into execution. (Applause.)

We do not contemplate forming a new and distinctive political party; but we do say that if the Liquor League of Philadelphia and the Liquor interest of this State are going to trample upon us with their one hundred thousand dollars, we must fight them. (Applause.) Our friends see eye to eye with reference to this question, and the Liquor League knows it. We take no low ground. We say—Sir, you have no right under God's moral laws to open a liquor shop. We do not say to them, you shall open at seven and close at twelve o'clock, but we do say—you shall not open at all! It is for the total annihilation of the traffic that we mean to fight, and by the blessing of God, we will carry it to a final triumph! (Applause.)

I feel sure that the liquor fraternity understand us. They know the fight is for the life or for the death of their peculiar interests. And why should we not understand them? For instance, the Liquor interest sets up a certain candidate. They may not inscribe "Liquor" on their banners, but still they set him up.—He may be all right and fair and possess what society calls a good moral character. But we know whose candidate he is, and that when he gets to Harrisburg he will vote for that very traffic and interest that sent him. Now what we want to say to him is: get



out of the road to make room for a man who will better represent the morality and temperance of the community. That is all. It has nothing to do with party politics, nor the formation of a political party. We are not after the Town Council and the Constabulary. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, of Philadelphia, hoped that the Convention would pass this resolution. Let it be passed with as much unanimity as had been displayed in the passage of those preceding it. Let us pursue our course to the bitter end, since we have made so glorious a commencement. (Applause.)

Capt. RAUCH explained that he opposed this resolution because he thought it was unnecessary. He believed the thirteenth resolution covered everything which was intended to be met in the resolution now before the Convention. The thirteenth resolution at least contained everything, and in such language only, as was necessary at this early stage in the new temperance movement. He did not oppose the resolution from principle, but from policy and expediency. He endorsed from his very heart the sentiment enunciated in that resolution. But he was not ready to say to the world that we were forming here a new political party—and that was the only construction which his people would put upon the resolution, worded as it was. It was the wording of the resolution, and not the interpretation of the honorable gentleman from Lancaster, which the people would regard.

We had yet to educate the masses to this step. It should be remembered that all that was aimed at was not within the wall of the convention, nor yet within the sound of temperance voices and speeches. The masses must be reached, but the resolution would not reach them. It was not preachers and lawyers, and and professional men to whom we had now to appeal. They had made considerable progress in the section of the State from which he came, and they intended going on with the good work they had been doing; but the resolution would interfere in his locality, to the detriment, he regretted to say, of the temperance cause. The Convention was in danger of doing too much. He hoped the resolution would be indefinitely postponed and thus defeated for the time being. Let it be laid over until a future occasion, when it should be better known whether it was necessary.

Mr. C. A. KENNADY, of Wyoming, said they were about having a special prohibitory law passed for their County, and of course,

the question would enter somewhat into the politics of his section. He was in favor of this resolution.

There had been much talk of reformation—of prohibition—of the common welfare of the people. Now, there was no class of people so much interested in this as the politicians. They were told that this resolution was calculated to do injury to the cause; but he did not believe it. They had the power to compel the politicians to take the right or left horn of the dilemma.

The President: The only trouble is, they take too many horns! (Laughter.)

Mr. KENNADY: Yes, Sir; this temperance question is one which politicians will not care to run against, to the disgust of a moral community. One, or the other, of the parties in the political field would assume one, or the other, horn of this dilemma. We have hitherto been too fearful, too timid, in this cause; we have always been cowards, in a certain sense. But we must now take bold and manly ground. There is no reason why we should not now control the political parties of the country; and we should not now fail, in at least taking one courageous step forward. What is wanted is decision and purpose.

Mr. ORWIG, of Union, (interrupting,)—I should like to ask the gentleman a question: If the Democratic party of the country should take this ground, would the gentleman leave his party and merge himself with the Democracy?

Mr. KENNADY: If the Democratic party takes this ground, I will vote with that party—*provided*, the Republican party does not take the same ground. I am a Republican; but if the Republican party does not assume this principle, and the Democratic party does, I will leave the former and join the latter.

Before sitting down, I might in turn ask my friend a question: Would he take the Republican side of the house if that party was for temperance and the other was not?

A Delegate: This is all out of order, Mr. President! No politics here!

Mr. ORWIG: I am a Republican. If I were called upon to decide between two parties on questions not affecting temperance, I would not vote with the party to which I did not belong, if even this resolution prevailed.

Mr. KENNADY: But suppose the temperance question *was* in the issue?

Mr. ORWIG: I vote temperance always. (Laughter.)



Mr. KENNADY: But how, if the Republican party was not temperance? (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. BIGHAM, of Allegheny, said, he had been told by a number of his friends that all such legislation on the part of the Legislature was injurious to the temperance cause, instead of beneficial; and he was disposed to consider the matter somewhat in that light himself. Another thing: He could not agree with the Convention in reference to the license system. Was it not a semi-prohibition? Was it not at least a restriction? He denied that the license law was ever intended by the law-making power to work as the resolutions alleged it did work; and he denied that it had so worked.

He repeated what he had said in his former remarks, that he was here merely as a listener; but he had wished to call attention to these facts.

A DELEGATE: Do you call this semi-prohibition? I pay a license to practice my profession; so does the liquor dealer. Now, my license, according to the gentlemen's theory, is a "semi-prohibition" upon my profession, or trade! (Laughter.)

Rev. Dr. JOHNSON said that undoubtedly all these license laws had been intended by their framers as a partial prohibition; but they had not proved even "semi-prohibitory." They were not a semi-prohibition, or a demi-semi-prohibition, or even the tenth part of a demi-semi-prohibition. [Laughter.]

This resolution did not establish a separate party. It only said that when temperance men came to determine who shall hold Legislative and Executive Offices, they should vote for men who would be friendly to them. Moral convictions should prevail over all party ties. (Applause.) He would only vote for the man who he thought would favor his moral principles. The people in this country were rising to higher ground. The last two years had demonstrated that. Thousands of men were breaking loose from party ties by the force of moral conviction, and taking that stand which their independence of thought dictated. (Applause.)

Capt. RAUCH, said there had been some opposition to this resolution in Committee.

Mr. BLACK: Not to this, but to the one immediately preceding.

Rev. Dr. TORRENCE, appealed to Capt. RAUCH to withdraw his

motion to indefinitely postpone and accept his amendment to postpone until to-morrow.

Capt. RAUCH said he would do so only on the understanding that if the temporary postponement failed he should renew his original motion.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone until to-morrow morning, which was lost by a large majority.

Capt. RAUCH renewed his motion to indefinitely postpone, which was disagreed to by an overwhelming vote, amid the cheers of the audience.

Capt. RAUCH then moved the following amendment to the resolution, in the form of a proviso: "That this resolution be deemed to apply only to candidates for Legislative and Executive office." If this be the true interpretation, why not say so distinctly in the body of the resolution?

Mr. BLACK. Because I believe there are some men in Pennsylvania who understand the English language.

Mr. WM. KEATLY, of Blair: There are some men, however, who do not understand it properly. I want a resolution passed that will be understood by all. It is our duty, as keepers of the English language, to show the people of Pennsylvania that as temperance men we are not ashamed to say every word that is necessary to express our ideas fully. Let us pass the resolution with the amendment and follow it up.

A DELEGATE: I want drunken constables and policemen no more than I want drunken legislators! (Applause.)

The chair put the question on Mr. RAUCH's amendment, which was disagreed to. (Cries of "Question! question!")

Mr. JOHN SHEDDEN, of Philadelphia, did not like the remarks that had been passed by the gentlemen who had just taken his seat. He believed that there were as pure men in politics as there were in the legal, clerical, or any other profession. The Convention had taken its position on the temperance question, and were they now to stultify themselves by even leaving it to inference that they would vote men into office who would enact laws for the sale of alcoholic poison? He was for the resolution now before the Convention. If they were right, and there was no man there denied it, let the light shine from the hill-tops. (Cries of "question! question! question!")

The question being on the fourteenth resolution, a vote was

taken, and the resolution was adopted amid much enthusiasm.

The Fifteenth resolution having been read,

Hon. JOHN CESSNA, moved its adoption. Agreed to.

The Sixteenth resolution having been read,

Mr. M. M. EVENSON, of Philadelphia, moved its adoption.—

Agreed to.

The Seventeenth resolution having been read,

Mr. N. M. PRATT, of Phila., moved its adoption. Agreed to.

The President: As this is a very important Committee, I shall take time to select my appointments and will announce the Committee to-morrow morning.

The Eighteenth resolution having been read,

Mr. J. C. MAGUIGAN, of Philadelphia, moved its adoption.—

Agreed to.

The Nineteenth resolution having been read,

Mr. D. E. SMALL, of York, moved its adoption. Agreed to.

The Twentieth resolution having been read,

Rev. J. D. BEALE, moved its adoption.

Rev. JOHN MOORE, of the *American Guardian*, Philadelphia, and Mr. J. H. KEATLEY, of *The Leader*, Blair County, each made good-humored speeches in response to the compliments paid them in the resolution.

The resolution was finally adopted.

The Twenty-first resolution having been read,

Rev. Mr. KIRBY, at half-past eleven o'clock, P. M., moved that the Convention adjourn.

Agreed to, and after the benediction, by the Rev. Mr. KIRBY, the Convention adjourned until nine o'clock, to-morrow morning.

## SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, February 27th, 1867.

The delegates convened again at nine o'clock this morning, and the Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. KIRBY.

### COMMITTEE ON PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The President announced that agreeably to the provisions of the Seventeenth resolution, passed last night, he had appointed

the following named gentlemen on the Committee to frame and report to this Convention a form of organization to be called "The State Temperance Union ;" viz:

Hon. John Patton, of Clearfield; George F. Turner, of Phila.; Rev. T. Barnhart, of Huntingdon; W. H. Warren, of Allegheny; Wm. Davis, of Phila.; E. W. Kirby, of Juniata; Miss L. Ellen Wright, of Lancaster.

#### COMMITTEE ON A PROHIBITORY LAW.

The President also announced that agreeably to the provisions of the Fifteenth resolution, he had appointed the following named gentlemen on the Committee to prepare a draft of a law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage, in the State of Pennsylvania, and to submit the same to the people of the Commonwealth, viz:

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford; James Black, of Lancaster; Hon. John S. Mann, of Potter; William Nicholson, of Philadelphia; and Rev. J. T. Crouch, of Lancaster.

#### ADDRESS OF MRS. GAGE.

Hon. JOHN S. MANN, of Potter, suggested that the time which must elapse before the report of the Committee on Business be occupied in a speech. He therefore introduced Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE to the Convention.

Mrs. GAGE said:—*Gentlemen*, and *one Lady*, in the Great State of Pennsylvania: I am very much surprised, indeed, at being called to speak to you here this morning. I sat here yesterday, from the beginning to the close, and with the exception of one word, there was not an allusion made to such a class of human beings as women in your State,—not one sentence. Hence, I say I am surprised at this call. In allusions to the great interests of the State that underlie your moral welfare, not one word was said to call out as workers the women of Pennsylvania, and I tell you that without this, your work will be a failure. Men are supposed to manage and control all the interests of society; but unless you call upon the mothers to take this temperance question and inculcate its sentiments from the cradle up, you may make statutes and preach temperance, to little or no effect. VOLTAIRE said, and VOLTAIRE was an infidel, but infidels sometimes tell the truth as well as other people. VOLTAIRE said: "Give me the first five years of a child's life, and I will make it a saint or a devil." If the mothers push their children out on the street among the dram-drinkers



between and during school hours, what can your teachers do? The by-word now is; "millions paid out for rum and hundreds for teaching."

I have just read the proceedings of some five different temperance Conventions, and in their long strings of resolutions, there is not one single word that calls upon the women of the country to assist in this great work. I have been laboring in the State of Pennsylvania now nearly five months on the temperance question, speaking from twenty to thirty times a month; and I have not had one failure. Halls larger than this have been filled so full that people have gone away, despairing of obtaining admission. I have spoken to them in churches, school houses, everywhere; and they have gladly heard the truth.

I am a mother, and standing here with the weight of sixty years on my shoulders. For forty years I have been a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, I have six stalwart sons, measuring six feet each—thirty six feet in all, as a monument to their mother; and I have a right to speak here. Four of these sons went through the war as soldiers of the United States Army. There is not a dram drinker, nor a tobacco chewer, nor a cigar smoker, nor a snuff taker among them all. (Applause.)

I believe I have said all that it is necessary for me to say. You are leaving out the strongest element in the country; leave it out, and your efforts will fall upon the country like a wet blanket.

Rev. L. B. HUGHES, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to Mrs. Frances D. Gage for her eloquent address on the subject of temperance.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON HON. HORACE GREELEY.

HON. JAMES BLACK, of Lancaster, said that he had just learned that HORACE GREELEY, of New York, was in town to-day. He therefore moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon him and invite him to a seat upon the floor of the Convention.

The motion was agreed to, and the President appointed the following named gentlemen as a committee to wait upon Mr. GREELEY:



Mr. J. N. Stearns, of New York; Rev. Mr. McMurray, of Altoona; N. M. Pratt, of Philadelphia.

This Committee, having performed their duty, reported that Mr. GREELEY would visit the Convention in half an hour.

#### FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BLACK, chairman of the Committee on Business, presented the following additional and final report on Resolutions, explaining that a new resolution had been substituted for the twenty-second as reported yesterday, and that two other new resolutions had been added, thus changing the numbers of the old 23rd and 24th.

[These resolutions appear, in the order in which they were finally adopted, in the report of the first day's proceedings.]

#### SPEECH OF HON. HORACE GREELEY.

The Committee here appeared, conducting the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, on the floor of the Convention. Being called on for an address, Mr. GREELEY said:—

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:—In the few remarks which I shall venture to make to you, I shall call your attention to one topic of the temperance cause. I think that we have now an earnest and active temperance movement. If anything discourages our temperance men, it is the consideration, that seemingly, we are all the time struggling against an insurmountable appetite—that we are simply breasting a tide that is still rising on us.

I wish to recall to the minds of old temperance men the great general change that has been wrought within the time of my recollection. I am not speaking of the change in the habits of those who did not drink at all. I was born and lived for some years in a rural New England town. And I venture to say that the New England towns have as good habits as any other. At least that is their own idea; whether they are right or wrong I do not say. At any rate they will average the morals of most towns. Yet, fifty years ago, the habit of drinking liquor among men in those towns was as common as drinking water. On every occasion that drew men together, whether mournful or gay, it was supposed as a matter of course that people should have something to drink.

I remember it was talked of as a great scandal because a man did not furnish liquor at the funeral of his little child. Indeed, it was regarded quite as necessary that a host should furnish his visitors with liquor as that he should furnish them with chairs.

If I recollect aright, on the installation of the Rev. Dr. Lord, ex-President of Dartmouth College, as a young and eloquent clergyman in my native town, everybody was very drunk. In fact, I don't think I ever saw a more drunken time in my life.

Now, I am only talking of such as were regarded as moderate drinkers. As a necessary adjunct to every occasion, military, political, religious or otherwise, there was liquor. We children commenced to drink cider almost as soon as we were able to lift a mug. Every now and then, it is true, some tippler, perhaps a deacon or a minister in the church, went down among the heavier drinkers.

Nobody worked without rum. I remember that when an Irishman mowed with the rest of the laborers for a whole day, with no other beverage than buttermilk, it was regarded as a physiological phenomenon. But we are going forward. It is not now necessary, as Noah Webster was obliged to do, in the back part of his spelling book, a few years ago, to demonstrate that rum is not necessary to health and strength. This is now a common fact; it was not a few years ago. Now, go into any township in Pennsylvania, and you will find a drinking class and a non-drinking class. To-day the line is drawn. Fifty years ago it was not so drawn. This is a very great step forward, and it can never be retraced.

The question is not now whether it is wise to become a drunkard, but whether it is wise to drink at all. The question is not whether it is expedient to drink much or little; it is a question of total abstinence. (Applause.) You cannot inculcate the temperance sentiment without some moral benefit to society. There is hardly a man who will not be more careful of his drinking reputation after your agitation.

I spent some time in London, some fifteen years ago, and I could not find a single man who understood what a teetotaler was. I saw a clergyman of the established church who could not comprehend what a teetotaler was. He said there might be some people among the lower classes, such as Methodists and other dissenters (laughter) who practice teetotalism. But now it is not fashionable or reputable to drink deeply in English society. The whole time I was in Europe I never found a respectable hotel with a bar-room. This is an American institution solely, and entirely, and the sooner it is abolished the better.

The most I had to say was to give you the assurance that the temperance cause goes on. (Cheers.) The men who curse us are still influenced by us. They are affected in such a way that the men who drink and the frequency of their drinking are noted. It is not respectable for a man to get drunk now-a-days. It affects his reputation and credit as a business man. And so our young man in the country when he wants to have a spree comes to our cities for a week or two and has his blow-out, because he does not want his neighbors to see him drinking. This is the great evil of large cities.

Our work should be largely directed to the children. If we can save the children of to-day, in the next ten years we will have an immense majority. Let us go on until victory, final and complete, shall rest upon the banners of temperance.

On motion of Gen. PATTON, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. GREELEY, for his excellent address.

#### WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN THE CAUSE.

Mrs. GAGE offered the following preamble and resolution, which passed unanimously :

*Whereas*, A correct public sentiment is absolutely necessary to the enforcement of a prohibitory law ; and

*Whereas*, We recognize women as an effective power in creating public sentiment ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we call upon women in every department of life, as mother, wife, sister and daughter, to come up to the help of the great cause of temperance, and in all suitable ways endeavor to promote public sentiment.

The President here announced that there would be a meeting this evening in the Hall in which the Convention was held, for the purpose of organizing a new Division of the Sons of Temperance in Harrisburg, headed by Gov. GEARY.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.

Hon. JOHN PATTON, Chairman of the Committee on the formation of a State Temperance Union, reported the following :

*Whereas*, The friends of temperance in Pennsylvania, acting through a variety of organizations, for the period of more than a quarter of a century, and aiming at the general disuse of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the suppression by law, of all traffic in them, except for medicinal use and the purposes of the useful arts, have, with the blessing of God, wrought most desirable changes in the sentiments and social customs of the people of this State, and

*Whereas*, The glorious results of past efforts should not only excite thankfulness for past success, but stimulate us for the employment on a more extended scale, of all instrumentalities thus blessed of God and sanctioned by experience, it has seemed good to the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, representatives from the Churches, the Orders of Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, Good Templars, and other organizations now existing in the State, to form a Union or Central Association for the more united, certain, and speedy accomplishment of the great beneficent ends we aim at, viz: the removal from this Commonwealth of the scourge and curse of drunkenness, and so far as possible, of all which tends to its production; and for our guide and government in an associate capacity, we have adopted the following:

#### CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—The Society shall be called “The Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, auxiliary to the National Society and Publication House.”

ARTICLE II.—The objects of the Society shall be to provide for a thorough and continued canvass of the State, for the adoption by the people, of temperance principles; and to unite all religious and temperance organizations in earnest and perpetual efforts for the general practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and the suppression of the vice of intemperance by the enactment and enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law.

ARTICLE III.—Any person may become a member of this Union by the payment of one dollar annually, and subscribing to the following pledge:

WE, the undersigned, do agree that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

Any Society, not inconsistent in its objects and principles, with this Constitution, may become auxiliary upon the payment of ten dollars to this Union, or to an, auxiliary county organization, within the limits of which it may be located, and such society shall always be entitled to representation.

Any person having signed the pledge, may become a life member by the payment of five dollars.



ARTICLE IV.—The officers of this Union, shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee of twenty-one members, who shall be chosen at the Annual meeting of the Union. Vacancies shall be filled by the Executive Committee. The President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be *Ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee. Three members at least of the Executive Committee shall reside in the same City, and five shall constitute a quorum. The President of the Union shall be chairman of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.—The duties of the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be those usually belonging to their respective offices. The Secretary shall receive all the money of the Union and pay the same over to the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall pay all orders signed by the President and Secretary, or ordered by direct vote of the Union.

ARTICLE VI.—The Executive Committee shall have the care and direction of the financial and prudential interests of the Union not otherwise provided for by vote at its annual meeting. They shall have the power to appoint their own Secretary and to form their own By-Laws and Rules of Order and Business; appoint its own meetings and such sub-committees as may be found necessary; employ agents and lecturers, and in all proper ways to prosecute the cause of total abstinence and prohibition in the State, by holding public meetings, and the general distribution of temperance literature, by giving all possible encouragement and strength to all Societies now existing; by organizing, when possible and feasible, auxiliary societies at places where no Societies may be in being; and to draw orders upon the Treasurer for the payment of all bills incurred in the prosecution of the work. They shall make an annual report of the work done and of the condition and prospects of the Union.

ARTICLE VII.—Within the period of one week after the Annual Election, the retiring officers shall deliver to their successors in office all books, records, monies, and property of every description, belonging to the Union.

ARTICLE VIII.—Churches and Sunday Schools may become auxiliary to the Union, upon the payment of ten dollars, and the pastors and superintendents of such churches and sunday schools shall thereupon become life members of the Union.

ARTICLE IX.—The Constitution may be altered or amended at



any annual meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

JOHN PATTON, President,  
E. W. KIRBY, Secretary,  
WM. D. DAVIS,  
THOMAS BARNHART,  
GEORGE F. TURNER,  
W. G. WARREN,  
L. ELLEN WRIGHT,

*Committee.*

All the articles of the Constitution were adopted, *seriatim*, except the Fourth Article, in lieu of which the Fourth Article of the Constitution of the "Pennsylvania Society for the Discouragement of the use of Ardent Spirits," was adopted; and the Secretaries of the Convention were authorized to make such verbal changes in the subsequent Articles as should make them consistent with the substitute for the original fourth Article.

#### COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS FOR THE UNION.

The President announced the appointment of the following named gentlemen as a committee of nine to nominate officers for the Pennsylvania Temperance Union for the coming year, viz:

Rev. J. S. McMurray, of Altoona; Rev. W. C. Best, of Phila.; Wm. S. Stiles, of Phila.; Miss L. E. Wright, of Lancaster; Hon. John Patton, of Clearfield; John F. Cline; Rev. B. H. Cleaver, of York; Rev. G. D. Chenowith, of Carlisle; B. M. Green.

#### PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. J. C. MAGUIGAN, of Philadelphia, submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare for publication the proceedings of this Convention, and to have the same published and distributed, one copy to each of the members of this Convention.

The resolution was agreed to, and the President appointed the following on the committee:

Mr. J. C. Maguigan, of Philadelphia; James Black, of Lancaster; Wm. A. Duff, of Philadelphia.

Capt. E. H. RAUCH, of Berks, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That if the funds collected by the Finance Committee should be sufficient, the resolutions of the Constitution of the newly formed organization,

and the Speeches of Governor GEARY, Mrs. GAGE, and the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, be translated, and — copies printed in the German language.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### THE COMMITTEE OF CLERGYMEN.

The President, agreeably to the provisions of the twenty-fourth resolution of the Convention, announced the appointment of the following named ministers as a Committee to prepare an address to the ministers and members of the churches, viz:

Rev. Dr. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Brown, Rev. T. H. Robinson, Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. G. M. Slaysman.

#### COMMITTEE TO ADDRESS THE PEOPLE.

The President also announced the appointment of the following gentlemen, agreeably to the provisions of the twenty-fifth resolution, to prepare an address to the people of the Commonwealth, viz:

Mr. James Black, Mr. Joseph W. Martin, Hon. John Cessna.

The Chairman of the Business Committee reported the letters of the Philadelphia Temperance Society and of WILLIAM J. MULLEN, Prison Agent, with the endorsement of the Committee.

#### FINANCIAL.

Mr. BOLTON, from the Committee on Finance, reported the receipt and payment to the Treasurer of the sum of \$228 30.

Subsequently the Committee reported the receipt and payment to the Treasurer of the additional sum of \$54 35. Total, \$282 65.

#### \$5,000 FOR THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Mr. JAMES BLACK addressed the Convention in behalf of the National Society and Publication House. He said we ought to be able to raise \$20,000 in this State this year for the State Society. He submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union pay to the President of the National Temperance Society, out of the funds of this organization, the sum of \$2,000 for the present year, if the funds placed at the disposal of the Union shall warrant.

Mr. POWELL, of Crawford, thought this was not enough. He moved to amend by making the sum four thousand.

Gen. PATTON, moved to amend the amendment by substituting five thousand in lieu of four thousand.

The question was taken on the amendment to the amendment, which was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

#### THANKS TO LOUIS WAGNER.

Mr. KAUFFMAN, of Schuylkill, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the most sincere and heartfelt thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to General LOUIS WAGNER, of Philadelphia, for the cheerful acquiescence, the gentlemanly and christian courtesy, and the admirable ability with which he has discharged his arduous duties as the honored President of this Convention; and that we shall follow with our best wishes and warmest sympathies, every effort in which his heart and mind are employed in the great and blessed temperance reform.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President (Mr. WAGNER,) said: Ladies and gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for your resolution. Any success I may have achieved has been because of my interest in the great questions before the Convention, and to the co-operation of the various delegates. We have adopted lengthy and able resolutions. We have adopted a plan under which we propose to marshal our forces for the conflict. I call upon you to rally actively and earnestly around the standard raised in this Convention: to fight and pray until the object for which we are organized shall be accomplished. The Sun of Temperance is rising brightly! The day for which we have prayed is dawning upon our Country. But there is work to do, and I call upon you, one and all, never to cease your labor until the last drunkard shall have disappeared, and until none but sober men and women shall live in our Commonwealth. I thank you. (Applause.)

#### THANKS TO JAMES BLACK.

Mr. JOHN GABEL offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we tender a hearty vote of thanks to JAMES BLACK, Esq., for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of Chairman of the Business Committee.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BLACK made a proper acknowledgement by a few remarks.

#### THE RENTING OF BAR ROOMS.

Capt. D. S. TRACY, of Philadelphia, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we regard the renting of property to be used for selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, as wrong, and connecting the property owner in the guilt and consequences resulting from the business.

#### OFFICERS OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.

Rev. Mr. McMURRAY, from the Committee to nominate officers for the State Temperance Union for the ensuing year, reported as follows:

*President*—JAMES BLACK.

*Vice-Presidents*—General Louis Wagner, Hon. John Cessna, Mr. Samuel Small, Mrs. Warren C. Cowles, Thomas Steele, Col. Andrew Gregg, Rev. A. H. Sembower, G. F. Turner.

*Treasurer*—Theodore Baker.

*Secretaries*—J. C. Garrigues, of Philadelphia; Hon. B. F. Rose, of Blair.

*Corresponding Secretary*—William C. Hendrickson, Philadelphia.

The Committee asked that the Convention select the Board of Managers.

The report was adopted.

The Convention thereupon proceeded to select a Board of Managers of the Union, as follows:

#### THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Captain D. Tracy, of Phila.; Rev. A. J. Hay, Pottsville; J. C. Maguigan, Phila.; Wm. Davis, Phila.; W. G. Powell, Crawford; J. S. McMurray, Altoona; J. C. Young, Harrisburg; Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon; J. M. Wetherell, Phila.; J. M. Hamilton, Coudersport; L. Kauffman, Cumberland; Dr. F. A. Vandyke, Phila.; Richard Craven, Sharon; Gen. John Patton, Clearfield; Thomas McCleary, Blairsville; Rev. S. G. Hare, St. Clair; Hon. William P. Jenks, Jefferson; Capt. James H. Blasser, Shrewsbury; I. Newton Pierce, Phila.; J. W. Crawford, Phila.; S. D. Lewis, Luzerne; Dr. S. Stebbins, Chester; Capt. E. H. Rauch, Berks; Joseph Auchenbach, Reading; Prof. S. A. Cooper, Erie; Wm. T. Bishop, Bradford; Hiram Johnson, Crawford; W. C. Laird, Juniata; James A. Wier, Dauphin; T. D. J. Beale, Juniata; Harvey Henderson, Crawford; A. E. Lent, Phila.; Benjamin P. Benner, Phila.; J. H. Brosius, Chester; Miss Hannah Price, Chester; Dr. F. A. Fickhardt, Northampton; James E. Herr, Union; Rev. J. Pasterfield, Montgomery; W. W. Warnight, Montgomery; S. S. King, Perry; J. B. G. Kinsloe, Williamsport; Abraham Updegraff, Williamsport; Wm. H. Armstrong, Williamsport; Mrs. Dr. Wing, Carlisle; John F. Cline, Phila.; Rev. John Moore, Phila.; Joseph R. Bolton, Phila.; Mrs. Ann C. Law, Carlisle; Mrs. Harriet N. Goff, Carlisle; William Keatly, Blair; John D. Bailey, Pittsburgh; A. K. Bell, D. D., Allegheny; Joseph Campbell, Indiana; Edwin H. Coates, Phila.; John H. Bromeley, Phila.; Wm. A. Duff, Phila.; W. W. Axe, Phila.; J. M. Jenkin, Franklin; Rev. Wm. Johns, Crawford; J. P. Hinckle, Phila.; W. S. Stiles, Phila.; John Shedden, Phila.; John Gabel, Phila.; J. Gillespie, Phila.; Alexander Sloan, Phila.; J. W. Crawford, Phila.; W.



Clark Johnson, Phila.; Garretson Smith, Phila.; Luther S. Kauffman, Schuylkill; J. M. W. Geist, Lancaster.

The Board of Managers elected were empowered to add to their number.

#### THE PRESS.

Mr. J. R. ORWIG, of Union, submitted the following :

*Resolved*, That this Convention, recognizing the great power of the *Press* in this Commonwealth in all questions of reform, do respectfully and earnestly request that the resolutions, addresses, &c., of this body be published in full, with favorable comments, by the editors of the various newspapers of the Commonwealth.

Agreed to.

#### THANKS TO THE SECRETARIES.

Mr. J. C. NIPPES, of Philadelphia, offered the following :

*Resolved*, That the members of this Convention tender to Mr. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Dr. A. C. BLACKESLEE, JAMES H. BLASSER, and LUTHER KAUFFMAN, the Secretaries, their hearty thanks for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Agreed to.

Rev. G. H. BICKLEY, of Olney, presented the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Convention tenders its thanks to the various Railroad Companies for their reduction of fare to the delegates attending the same.

Agreed to.

Mr. WM. W. AXE, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are most cordially tendered to the Philadelphia Temperance Society for having advertized, at its own expense, the arrangements made with the Railroad Companies.

Agreed to.

Mr. J. B. KINSLOE offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due the Commissioners of Dauphin County for the use of the Hall of the Court House.

Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON moved that copies of the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to the President of the United States, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and the Governors of the States. Agreed to.

Mrs. GAGE having been again called upon, spoke briefly but beautifully, in encouragement of the temperance movement.

After the Benediction by the Rev. Dr. C. P. WING, the Convention adjourned *Sine die*—Singing the Doxology :

“All hail the power of Jesus’ name ;

Let angels prostrate fall !

Bring forth the royal diadem,

And crown him Lord of all !”





## ROLL OF DELEGATES.

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Axe W. W., Philadelphia, Grand Division Sons of Temperance.  
Ashcum C. W., Hopewell, Bedford Co., Good Templars.  
Attick David.  
Alter John M., Freeport, Armstrong Co., Good Templars.  
Artley D. W.  
Anthony Conrad.  
Best Rev. W. C., Philadelphia, Grand Division Sons of Temperance.  
Bromley John H., Philadelphia, No. 29 Sons of Temperance.  
Blakeslie A. C., Nicholson, Wyoming Co., No. 147 I. O. of G. T.  
Bolton Joseph R., Philadelphia, No. 21, S. of T.  
Bickley G. H., Philadelphia, No. 173, S. of T.  
Benner Benjamin P., Philadelphia, No. 17, H. and T.  
Benedict E. L., Lewistown, Good Templars.  
Brumbaugh A. B., M. D., Huntingdon, No. 85, I. O. of G. T.  
Bachman John, Strasburg, I. O. of G. T.  
Bickley Rev. C. W.  
Behmer S. G.  
Barkhart J. S.  
Black James, Esq., Lancaster, No. 9, I. O. of G. T.  
Blasser James H., Capt., Shrewsbury, No. 114, I. O. of G. T.  
Brosius Joseph, Octoraro, Chester Co., County Con.  
Brinton Moses, Octoraro, Chester Co., No. 86, I. O. of G. T.  
Black W. M., Lancaster, Band of Hope.  
Bush P. S.  
Bossly John.  
Beal Rev. D. J., East Waterford, Juniata Co., Presbyterian Church.  
Barnhart Rev. T., Huntingdon, M. E. Church.  
Burn William, New Bloomfield, Good Templars.  
Brought J. D.  
Bradley J. W., St. Clair, Good Templars.  
Bowman S. G., Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Good Templars.  
Bennett John B., Pittsburgh, Temple of Honor.  
Buckingham N. S.  
Baum Rev. W. M.  
Bockius Edmund, Germantown, Germantown Division, S. of T.  
Bishop W. T., Esq.  
Billstone Hugh.  
Brush Edmund B.

Bailey Rev. E. S.  
Bauman H. B., New Kingston, Cumberland Co., Good Templars.  
Bouse Rev. George W., Gettysburg, Good Templars.  
Beard S. W., Harrisburg, Y. M. C. A.  
Coburn C. S., Middletown, I. O. of G. T.  
Carroll Rev. D. H., Carlisle, M. E. Church.  
Coates Edwin H., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Temperance Society.  
Clegg Thomas T., Philadelphia, No. 75, S. of T.  
Cookman Rev. A., Philadelphia, M. E. Preachers' Meeting.  
Cooke Rev. C. D. D., Philadelphia, M. E. Preachers' Meeting.  
Condie D. F., M. D., Philadelphia, No. 5, S. of T.  
Chillson W. S., Port Carbon, No. 121, S. of T.  
Carmack C. S., Phoenixville, No. 100, S. of T.  
Craven R., Sharon, Mercer Co., No. 55, I. O. of G. T.  
Chaplain Rev. J. F., Harrisburg, M. E. Preachers' Meeting.  
Campbell S. H., Oxford, Chester Co., No. 58, I. O. of G. T.  
Crouch Rev. J. F., Lancaster, G. T.  
Cessna Hon. John, Bedford, No. 148, I. O. of G. T.  
Crang George W., Irvin Station, M. E. Church.  
Condie D. F. Jr., Philadelphia, Temperance Collegians.  
Cleaver Rev. J. W.  
Cornman John, Carlisle, Carlisle Division S. of T.  
Crever Rev. B. H., York, York Co., Temperance Society.  
Curriden D. D., Germantown, I. O. of G. T.  
Chenoweth Rev. G. D.  
Cooper J. A., Elmboro, Erie Co., State Normal School.  
Covert J. B.  
Custer B. F.  
Cline John F., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Temperance Society.  
Carpenter B. J.  
Clyde John J.  
Coursin Isaac N.  
Crawford J. W., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Alliance.  
Custer B. F., Altoona, Altoona Division S. of T.  
Campbell Thomas H., Oxford, Good Templars.  
Detwiler J. S., Harrisburg, Y. M. C. A.  
Dougherty John H., Philadelphia, No. 19, H. and T.  
Davis William, Philadelphia, No. 49, S. of T.  
Duff Wm. A., Philadelphia, Grand Division S. of T.  
Dougherty T., Carlisle, M. E. Church.  
Davidson James, Bellvernon, No. 6, Temple of Honor.  
Dubois John, Bloody Run, Good Templars.  
Devitt Rev. M.  
Demming H. C.  
Day J. R.

- Day J. K.  
 Evanson M. M., Philadelphia, No. 95, I. O. of G. T.  
 Eshelman Jacob, Millerstown, M. E. Church.  
 Eadie Rev. J. W., Penningtonville, No. 67, I. O. of G. T.  
 Emmett David.  
 Elder Joshua, near Harrisburg, Paxton Church.  
 Ebersile Henry.  
 Eyster D. A. S.  
 Eckert Jonathan.  
 Easley F. J.  
 Eckman J. G., Wilkes Barre, I. O. of G. T.  
 Feun J. V., Harrisburg, Y. M. C. A.  
 Fahnestock W. W., Harrisburg, Y. M. C. A.  
 Foust Robert M., Philadelphia, No. 66, S. of T.  
 Fernley Rev. T. A., Philadelphia, M. E. P. Meeting.  
 Fairer Lancelot, Tamaqua, I. O. of G. T.  
 Fulton S. A., Curwinstown, T. of H. and T.  
 Fraim O. F., Philadelphia, I. O. of G. T.  
 Forney Rev. C. H., Harrisburg.  
 Fern J. V.  
 Geary Hon. J. W.  
 Gabel John, Philadelphia, No. 11 T. of H. and T.  
 Griffith Rev. T. M., Philadelphia, M. E. P. Meeting.  
 Garrigues J. C., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Temperance Society.  
 Gallespie James, Philadelphia, Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.  
 Gilmore John M. Chambersburg, I. O. of G. T.  
 Gilmore Charles, Philadelphia, No. 37, I. O. of G. T.  
 Gallagher Col. H. R., New Alexandria, Temperance Association.  
 Gray Rev. V., Cochranville, Chester Co., Temperance Association.  
 Guyer C., Tyrone, I. O. of G. T.  
 Groce M. E., Marshalltown, I. O. of G. T.  
 Grove Samuel,  
 Glover Isaiah, Perryville, M. E. Church.  
 Gilt Alexander J.  
 Greene B. M., Grand Lodge, I. O. of G. T.  
 Gage F. D., Grand Lodge, I. O. of G. T.  
 Gotwald Rev. W. V.  
 Green Arthur M., Ronsville, Venango Co., Ronsville Temperance Society.  
 Hendrickson Rev. W. C., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Temperance Society.  
 Hughes Rev. Levi B., West Haverford, M. E. Church.  
 Hoffman Rev. H. S., Philadelphia, I. O. of G. T.  
 Hendry Enoch C., Philadelphia, Washington Division No. 2, S. of T.  
 Howell John M., Phoenixville, I. O. of G. T.  
 Halstead O. L., Nicholson, Wyoming Co., I. O. of G. T.  
 Hughes Jacob S., Falls of Schuylkill, I. O. of G. T.

- Hascal Rev. W. M., Fernisville, Fernisville Temperance Society.  
 Huber Jacob H.  
 Houck Rev. W. A., Hanover, M. E. Church.  
 Hay Rev. A. J., Pottsville.  
 Hahn M. B., Liverpool, Perry Co., I. O. of G. T.  
 Hodson Jabez, Manayunk, Manayunk Division S. of T.  
 Hays W. W., Harrisburg, O. S. Presbyterian Church.  
 Haybecker J. B.  
 Hawley J. S., Pottsville, Pottsville Division, S. of T.  
 Hawley Jesse.  
 Harris Col. J. S. P., Williamsburg, I. O. of G. T.  
 Hartman Paul A., Harrisburg, Band of Hope.  
 Hustir A. C.  
 Hogerbotts P., Philadelphia, Ark of Safety Division No. 385, S. of T.  
 Hiney Solomon.  
 Herbert J. G., Martinsburg, I. O. of G. T.  
 Hummel V., Harrisburg, First Lutheran Church.  
 Huston A. O.  
 Halderman G. W.  
 Hinckle J. P.  
 Hect C. E., Easton.  
 Irwin H. C., Philadelphia.  
 Jones William.  
 Johnson Henry A.  
 Johnson Dr. H. M., Carlisle, M. E. Church.  
 Johnson Hiram, Spring, Crawford Co., C. C. Temperance League.  
 Jones H. M.  
 Junkin Rev. George, D. D., Philadelphia.  
 Jones Thomas M., Ebensburg, Highland Division No. 84, S. of T.  
 Jones Richard, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Cambria Temple of Honor, No. 16.  
 Johns B. W., Spartinsburg.  
 Kauffman L., Mechanicsburg, Church of God.  
 Kinzer E. E., Dauphin Co.  
 King C. P., D. D., Carlisle, Good Templars.  
 Krause D. J., Harrisburg.  
 Kinsloe J. B. G., Williamsport, Pa., I. O. of G. T.  
 King Sampson S.  
 Ketchum S. S., Philadelphia, Rail Road Division No. 69, S. of T.  
 Kenney Rev. W., D. D.  
 Kerr J. W.  
 Keaty J. H.  
 Kelker R. F., Harrisburg, First Reformed Church.  
 Kirby Rev. E. W., Mifflintown, M. E. Church.  
 Kell Janus.  
 Knight E. S.



Kemble Rev. S. T.

Keneagy S., M. D., Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Temperance Reform Association.

Katy Rev. Oliver, Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Saltsburg T. A. Association.

Kauffman Luther S., Minersville, Pa., United Division No. 79, S. of T.

Kennady C. A., Walnut Bottom, Lutheran Church.

Kimmell A. W., Indiana, Indiana Co.

Kolp D. C., Harrisburg, Y. M. C. Association.

Kaler Levi B.

Lee Hon. E. G., Frankford, Frankford Division No. 55, S. of T.

Laird W. C., McCoysville, Middle Tuscora Presbyterian Church.

Lent A. E., Philadelphia, Excelsior Division S. of T.

Logan Samuel S., Port Royal, I. O. of G. T.

Laughman Daniel, Altoona, Presbyterian Church.

McMurray Rev. J. S., Altoona, Grand Lodge I. O. of G. T.

Mosser H. R., York Co., Good Templars.

McCreary Hon. D. B.

Morehead Rev. John, Tyrone, Blair Co.

Mullen G. W.

Martin Dr. J. A., Strasburg, Pa., O. S. Presbyterian Church.

Maguigan John C., Philadelphia, Mount Vernon Temple of H. of T.

Moore Rev. W. E., West Chester, Pa., Presbyterian Church.

Mullen John, Philadelphia, Mariners, M. E. Church.

Moore J. C. E., York, I. O. of G. T.

McClary Rev. T. W.

Morgan J. H.

Marcy Perry, Wyoming Co., I. O. of G. T.

Miller Alfred, Philadelphia, Union Division S. of T.

McMurtrie Maj. D.

Marcer H. R.

Mann Arthur B., Coudersport.

Mann Hon. J. S., Coudersport, Sons of Temperance.

Moore Dr. F.

Matlack Rev. L. C.

Murphy Rev. T. C.

Moore Rev. John, Philadelphia, Presbyterian Church.

McClintock J. H., Loudon, I. O. of G. T.

Martin Joseph W., Philadelphia, Grand Division S. of T.

McCarroll S. J., Harrisburg, First Presbyterian Church.

Martz Rev. G. J., Harrisburg, Zion Church.

Miller Rev. J.

Mitchell Rev. A. D., Harrisburg, Paxton Church.

Miles Rev. T. J., Harrisburg, Ridge Avenue M. E. Church.

McCreery Robert, East Mahoning.

Moyer G. W., Sheakleyville, I. O. of G. T.

Morrisson J. H., Philadelphia, Grand Temple of H. and T.

Martin Wm. E., Saltsburg, I. O. of G. T.  
Mendenhall S. H., Shippensburg, M. E. Church.  
McCartney Petersburg, I. O. of G. T.  
Miller James, West Philadelphia.  
Mitchell Rev. S. S., Harrisburg, O. S. Presbyterian Church.  
Nicholson Wm., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Temperance Society.  
Nippes J. C.  
Oswald J. E.  
Olwine B.  
Orwing J. R.  
Orwig J. J. R.  
Pratt P. P.  
Potter Jacob, Philadelphia, Brotherly Love Section.  
Pasterfield Rev. J., Norristown, Norristown Division, S. of T.  
Patterson James H., Harrisburg, Y. M. C. A.  
Parmenter H. R., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Division, No. 1, S. of T.  
Pritchard Rev. T. C., Port Royal, Jnniata Co., Lutheran Church.  
Patton Gen. W., Towanda, Bradford Co., I. O. of G. T.  
Patton John, Curwensville, Temple of H. & T., No. 23.  
Platt Ralf B., St. Clair, St. Clair Division, S. of T.  
Pearsol John H., Lancaster, German Reformed Church.  
Powell W. G., Spring. Crawford Co., Temperance League.  
Pratt, N. M., Philadelphia, Grand Division, S. of T.  
Richard George H.  
Robinson Rev. T. H., Harrisburg, First Presbyterian Church.  
Ranch E. H., Reading, Phoenix Division, No. 41, S. of T.  
Ridgeway Rev. W. M., Harrisburg, M. E. Church.  
Rothwack Rev. J. Y., Renova, I. O. of G. T.  
Rose B. F., Altoona, I. O. of G. T.  
Richard J. D., Carbondale, Carbondale Division, No. 39, S. of T.  
Robman J. J., Harrisburg, First Lutheran Church.  
Ruple John S., Scranton, Scranton Division, S. of T.  
Rohrer Jacob, Strasburg, M. E. Church.  
Rowland D. W.  
Rigg Alexander.  
Reed Rev. J. B.  
Robinson J. B.  
Reincehl William H., Pine Grove, I. O. of G. T.  
Rouse David.  
Sloan Alexander, Philadelphia, Grand Temple of H. & T.  
Stevenson Rev. T. P., Philadelphia, First R. P. Church.  
Slayman G. M., York, Baptist Church.  
Stevenson Harvey, New Castle, I. O. of G. T.  
Stiles Wm. S., Philadelphia, Liberty Temple, H. & T.  
Shaffer W. S., Harrisburg, First Presbyterian Church.

Smith R. S., Liberty Square, Union T. A. Society.  
 Smith Rev. Joseph, Greensburg, Presbytery of Blairsville.  
 Shedden John, Philadelphia, Fidelity Temple, of H. & T.  
 Stultzman Martin Harrisburg, Y. M. C. A.  
 Sayford John W., Harrisburg, Y. M. C. A.  
 Smith Thomas, Allegheny, Temperance League.  
 Stelling Rev. G. F. Harrisburg, First Lutheran Church.  
 Sigler Rev. George, Mechanicsburg, Church of God.  
 Smaller George, Middletown.  
 Smith Philip, Lewistown, I. O. of G. T.  
 Stewart John D., Tyrone, M. E. Church.  
 Stratford Charles, Lewistown, I. O. of G. T.  
 Singer George D., Newport, I. O. of G. T.  
 Snyder H. H. Holidaysburg, I. O. of G. T.  
 Stewart James M.  
 Sharkey E.  
 Still Thomas.  
 Small S.  
 Shammo Henry.  
 Simminton J. W.  
 Small Dr. E.  
 Shedton John, Philadelphia.  
 Torrence Rev. Irwin H., Philadelphia, Ministers' Meeting.  
 Tracy Daniel, Philadelphia, M. E. Bethel.  
 Turner George F., Philadelphia, Viola Social Temple of H. and T.  
 Thorne J. Williams, Black Horse, Chester.  
 Taylor C. W., Millerstown, Perry County, I. O. of G. T.  
 Thompson C. J., Lancaster City, First M. E. Church.  
 Thom W. M.  
 Trickler A. C.  
 Thomas Rev. S. W.  
 Thomas Rev. C. F.  
 Vandyke Dr. F. A., Cohocksink Temple of H. and T.  
 Vance Lorenzo, Philadelphia, Mount Olivet Temple.  
 Wright L. E., Lancaster, I. O. of G. T.  
 Wheeler Rev. J. M., Lykens, I. O. of G. T.  
 Wear John, Philadelphia, Fredonia Division No. 36, S. of T.  
 Willis Col. William, Lewistown, Lutheran Church.  
 Wilson James A., Harrisburg, Y. M. C. A.  
 Weidman A. H., Mifflin, I. O. of G. T.  
 Ward Ambrose, Altoona, Temple of Honor No. 22.  
 Wiggins A. M., Millersburg, M. E. Church.  
 Wetherill J. M.  
 Williams B. F.  
 Wood Rev. Wm. B., Philadelphia, Ministers' Meeting.

Welsh David, York, I. O. of G. T.

Wright L. E., Lancaster, Grand Lodge, Good Templars.

Wright T. S. M.

Wyers Wm. S., West Chester, I. O. of G. T.

Wagner George E., Milestown, Milestown Division No. 175, S. of T.

Wagner Gen. Louis, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Temperance Society.

Warren George Wm., Allegheny City, Iron City Temple of H. and T.

West Rev. T. Marshall, New Cumberland, M. E. Church.

Wilford John B., Tamaqua, Enterprise Division No. 341, S. of T.

Wing Rev. C. P., D. D., Carlisle, First Presbyterian Church.

Wilson Rev. M. C.

Young Samuel, Reading, Phoenix Division No. 41, S. of T.

Yeager George, Millersburg, I. O. of G. T.

Young Josiah C., Harrisburg, I. O. of G. T.